

# Journal of the Royal Society of Arts

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## ONE-HUNDRED-AND-NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JULY, 1953

E. MUNRO RUNTZ, F.R.I.C.S., Chairman of the Council,  
*in the Chair*

The One-Hundred-and-Ninety-Ninth Annual General Meeting was held on Wednesday, 1st July, 1953, at 3 p.m., at the Society's House, in accordance with the Bye-laws, for the purpose of receiving the Council's Report and the Financial Statements for 1952 and for the election of Officers.

THE SECRETARY read the Notice convening the meeting and proved that it had been duly exhibited and published, as required by the Bye-laws.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, held on 9th July, 1952, were taken as read, the Secretary having summarized their contents, and were signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

*The Chairman then called upon the Secretary to summarize the Annual Report of the Council.*

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

199th SESSION, 1952—1953

## I. PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIETY

His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, having indicated his gracious willingness to accept the office of President of the Society in succession to Her Majesty the Queen, was elected at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, held on November 5th before the Inaugural Meeting. By a happy coincidence the election took place on the fifth anniversary of the first visit of Her Majesty to the Society, on the occasion of the Inaugural Meeting in 1947.

The first official duty of the new President was the presentation of the Albert Medal for 1952 to Sir Frank Whittle, which took place at Buckingham Palace on March 4th. His Royal Highness has graciously indicated his wish to attend the next Inaugural Meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, November 18th.

## II. ALBERT MEDAL

With the approval of the President, the Albert Medal for 1953 has been awarded to Dr. E. D. Adrian, O.M., P.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his outstanding contributions to neuro-physiology.

## III. CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Mr. E. Munro Runtz, Chairman of Council, was present in Westminster Abbey as representative of the Society at the Coronation Ceremony on June 2nd.

## IV. DEATH OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY

The respectful condolences of the Council and Fellows of the Society were conveyed by the Chairman of Council to Her Majesty The Queen on the death of Queen Mary, who was awarded the Society's Albert Medal in 1938 in recognition of Her Majesty's "unremitting interest in arts and manufactures".

## V. ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY

The following new appointments were made to the Distinction :

Ernest Dawson Race (*Furniture*).

John William Waterer (*Leather Goods*).

Mr. Wells Coates was re-elected Master of the Faculty, and Sir Francis Meynell served as Deputy Master.

The Faculty held its third Annual Reception at the Society's House on December 15th.

In September a party of Royal Designers for Industry, with Mr. E. Munro Runtz, *ex officio* President of the Faculty, attended the third Darmstädter Gespräch of the Deutscher Werkbund.

Several R.D.I.s have executed important and interesting commissions in connection with the new reign.

Numerous members of the Faculty have again assisted the Society's work by serving on the juries of the Industrial Art Bursaries Competition.

## VI. SOCIETY'S BI-CENTENARY

The Council have during the session continued their planning for the Society's bi-centenary, which will fall in March, 1954. The celebrations envisaged will commence on Monday, March 22nd, the actual bi-centenary of the Society's first meeting, with a religious service, and a ceremony at the Society's House, and conclude with a banquet on Friday, March 26th.

The typescript of a new history of the Society, which is being prepared by Mr. Derek Hudson and the Secretary for publication at the time of the bi-centenary, has been completed and is now with the printers.

## VII. CONFERENCE ON CHARITABLE TRUSTS

On May 19th the Society convened a whole-day Conference on the report of the Committee on the Law and Practice Relating to Charitable Trusts which was laid before Parliament in December. The Conference was presided over by Mr. D. L. Bateson, President of the Law Society (who received a knighthood in the subsequent Coronation Honours), and national organizations of many different types and numbering about a hundred were represented.

The Conference was opened by Lord Nathan, Chairman of the Committee, and various members of his Committee introduced for discussion important aspects of its recommendations.

A considerable variety of views was expressed, and in summing up Mr. Bateson concluded that the discussion had shown a general support for the Committee's findings and an admiration for the work which it had undertaken.

## VIII. ALFRED BOSSOM LECTURE

The Society received a gift of £500 (subsequently increased to £515) from Mr. Alfred C. Bosson, M.P., who has been a member of the Council for very many years, to provide for an annual lecture on "recent advances in the develop-

ment of materials and the technique of such kindred matters of architectural and constructional importance as may lie within the competence of the full title of the Society". The first Alfred Bossom Lecture was delivered on December 10th by Mr. Mark Hartland Thomas, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A. Its subject was "Cheaper Building: the Contribution of Modular Co-ordination", and it had the immediate and important result of leading to the foundation of the Modular Society, which held its first meeting at the Society's House a few weeks later.

The baronetcy conferred upon Mr. Bossom in the Coronation Honours is a happy and well-earned recognition of his services and gifts to many important public causes, as well as to his long record as a Parliamentarian.

#### IX. CENTENARY CONGRATULATIONS TO OTHER SOCIETIES

Amongst the various institutions which have celebrated their centenary during the past twelve months and to which the Society extended its congratulations are two which call for special mention as the Society was closely associated with their inception.

In October last an illuminated address was presented to the Malta Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, which was founded in 1852 as the result of a letter addressed to Colonial Governors by the Secretary of State for the Colonies encouraging them to promote the foundation in their territories of institutions similar to the Society of Arts in London. This Address was read by the present Governor of Malta, who is a Fellow of the Society, and was presented by him to the President of the Malta Society at a ceremony at De La Salle Palace, Valletta.

The Royal Photographic Society of London, which now ranks as the leading body of its kind in the world, was founded at a meeting in the House of the Society of Arts and during the course of the Society's first Exhibition of Photographs on January 20th, 1853. An illuminated address of congratulation was presented to the Royal Photographic Society on behalf of the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. E. Munro Runtz, Chairman of Council, on the morning of January 20th, and in the afternoon of the same day the Royal Photographic Society held its centenary meeting in the Lecture Hall of the parent body. On February 4th the President of the Royal Photographic Society delivered the Peter Le Neve Foster Lecture to the Royal Society of Arts under the title of "A Century of Photography".

#### X. EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF KUWAIT

An exhibition of photographs collected by the Kuwait Oil Company, and illustrating the development of the Arab State of Kuwait into one of the major

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oil-producing areas of the world, was shown in the Society's Library from January 14th to 16th.

## XI. EXAMINATIONS

The table of subject entries which follows shows a substantial increase over those for the 1951-1952 session. This over-all increase of nearly 12,400 entries is very satisfactory, especially as the figures for last year included 5,000 entries for the Civil Service Proficiency Tests in Shorthand and Typewriting which are not now conducted by the Society.

	1952-53	1951-52
(a) Ordinary (Single-subject) Series ... ..	118,049	102,258
(b) Oral Tests:		
Foreign Languages ... ..	1,133	1,220
English for Foreigners ... ..	1,660	1,251
(c) School Commercial Certificate ... ..	7,492	8,224
Senior School Commercial Certificate ... ..	1,417	852
(d) London County Council Grouped Course ... ..	4,090	3,461
Home Counties Grouped Course ... ..	4,494	3,117
(e) Examinations for Employees of Road Transport Undertakings:		
Scheme "A" ... ..	77	144
Scheme "B" ... ..	1,666	1,809
(f) Teacher's Certificate in Shorthand ... ..	615	595
(g) Teacher's Certificate in Typewriting ... ..	220	214
(h) Railway Executive (Preliminary Examination of Candidates under the British Railways Traffic Apprenticeship Schemes) ... ..	1,263	1,494
(i) British European Airways (Special Examinations in Shorthand and Typewriting) ... ..	221	256
(j) Royal Air Force Administrative Apprentices—scheme of endorsement of certificates awarded by the Air Ministry ... ..	104	92
(k) Civil Service Proficiency Tests in Shorthand and Typewriting ... ..	—	5,145
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	142,501	130,132

### Associate Membership

Four Silver Medallists at the Society's examinations in 1952 who were eligible for the award of Associate Membership were elected last autumn.

*General Certificate of Education*

Arrangements have now been made for the formation of a board to assume responsibility for the conduct of examinations for the award of a General Certificate of Education suitable for pupils in further education, and of secondary commercial, secondary technical, and secondary modern schools. On this board there will be representatives of the Society, together with those of the six other regional and national examining bodies in commercial and technical subjects, representatives of various associations connected with education, and also of the universities; in addition, invitations have been sent to certain professional bodies. In the first years the City and Guilds of London Institute will finance the scheme, with the Director of the Institute as Secretary of the board, but when the new examinations are firmly established it is thought that the board will be self-supporting. It is hoped that the regulations and syllabuses, etc., will be ready for distribution by about the middle of 1954 and that the first examination will be held in 1955. In the meantime, application is being made to the Secondary School Examinations Council for formal recognition of the new board for the purpose of conducting examinations for the award of the General Certificate of Education.

*Revised Constitution of the Examinations Committee*

A revision of the constitution of the Examinations Committee has now been approved. The principal changes are the inclusion of representatives of additional commercial and professional bodies, an alteration in the method of determining representation of local education authorities, and an alteration in the date on which the Committee comes into office each year. In future, the yearly term of office will commence on 1st July, which will allow the new Committee to be summoned in July of each year to receive the report on the examinations held in that year, to advise the Council on future policy, and to appoint advisory sub-committees for the ensuing year.

*Examinations in English Language*

This year the Society instituted examinations in English Language to assess the ability of candidates to write clearly, simply and correctly; one of the defects often mentioned by the examiners in their reports is the failure of so many candidates to comprehend or to use their own language with any measure of accuracy or intelligence. There has been a very satisfactory demand for the new examinations, but their introduction has not adversely affected the number of entries for the ordinary examinations in English, which include questions in English literature.

*Teachers' Certificates in Shorthand and Typewriting*

The entries for these examinations are still satisfactory. The question papers for the examination for the Teacher's Certificate in Typewriting in May, 1953,

were based on the revised scheme approved by the Examinations Committee in July last.

#### *Royal Air Force Administrative Apprentices*

Further examinations have been held in connection with the scheme of endorsement by the Society of certificates awarded by the Royal Air Force to Administrative Apprentices in training at St. Athan. Examinations in Arithmetic and English were held in December, 1952, and March, 1953. Further examinations have been arranged for July, 1953.

#### *Other Examinations*

Examinations have again been held under the control of government officials at a number of centres in West Africa; this year there was an overall increase of entries of approximately 600 over the total of last year, in addition to the increasing number of entries for the School and Senior School Commercial Certificate examinations there. Arrangements have also been made for examinations to be held at other overseas centres under the control of government officials, or in foreign countries under the control of an official of the British Embassy or of the local representative of the British Council.

The examinations for traffic apprentices of the Railway Executive were held this year in March, when there were 421 candidates.

The special examinations in Shorthand and Typewriting for the award of proficiency pay to employees of British European Airways were held in October, 1952, and April, 1953.

The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers has again generously contributed towards the cost of silver and bronze medals.

A fuller report of the Society's examinations during the past year will be published in the *Journal* in the autumn.

## *XII. INDUSTRIAL ART BURSARIES COMPETITION*

The Competition held during 1952 was divided into thirteen Sections, for the design of domestic electrical appliances, electric light fittings, domestic gas appliances, domestic solid-fuel-burning appliances, carpets, dress textiles, men's wear fabrics, furnishing textiles, P.V.C. plastics sheeting, laminated plastics, footwear, furniture, and wall-paper respectively; and twelve bursaries of £150, two of £100, and three of £75 were awarded to successful candidates. The Sir Frank Warner Memorial Medal was awarded for the best single textile design, which was submitted in the Dress Textiles Section. Candidates were required both to undergo a set test carried out under invigilation, and also to submit with the work done in that test examples of work done by them in the ordinary course of their studies. An illustrated summary of the Report of the

Competition was published in the *Journal* of 1st May, and the usual exhibition of winning and commended designs was held in the Society's House in May.

Eleven bursary winners in the 1952 Competition who were eligible for the award of Associate Membership were elected at the April meeting of Council.

Sixteen of the candidates successful in previous competitions made tours abroad during the year. Most of them visited Scandinavia, France or Italy, and other countries visited were Belgium, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, the United States of America, and Western Germany; a number of the candidates also concluded courses of study and visited various factories and studios in this country. Details of all these tours and courses were included in the Report of the 1952 Competition. Of the winning candidates in the 1952 competition, thirteen have already begun their tours on the Continent; and the remainder will be setting out either later this year or in the spring of 1954. Arrangements have also been made for four of the commended candidates to gain practical experience by visiting factories in this country.

The Council have decided to organize a similar Competition during the present year, and to offer fifteen Bursaries, of the total value of £2,250, of which £2,101 has been subscribed by industry, for the design of domestic electrical appliances, electric light fittings, domestic gas appliances, domestic solid-fuel-burning appliances, carpets, dress textiles, men's wear fabrics, furnishing textiles, P.V.C. plastics sheeting, Perspex, footwear, furniture and wall-paper. An announcement of the 1953 competition was also published in the *Journal* of 1st May.

### XIII. THOMAS GRAY MEMORIAL TRUST

The objects of this Trust, which was founded in 1924, are: "The advancement of the science of navigation and the scientific and educational interests of the British mercantile marine".

The following awards were made under the Trust during the session:

#### *Prize for an Essay*

There were seven entries submitted in the essay competition on the subject of "The future development of the cargo liner, with particular reference to the following: general construction, tonnage, capacity, power unit, speed, general economy and complement". The prize of £50 was awarded to First Officer J. W. Killan, of the R.M.S. *Ascania*. A second prize of £10 was also awarded to Chief Officer I. S. McLean, of the m.v. *Ajana*.

#### *Prizes for Ships Apprentices*

Fifteen prizes of a total value of £90 16s. 10d. were awarded in connection with the examination conducted by the Merchant Navy Training Board. The prizes consisted of five silver medals, five bronze medals and five nautical instruments.



*Scholarships for Deck-Boys and Young Seamen*

In 1952 the Trust made a grant of £100 for the provision of these scholarships, which are mainly financed by the Trust but administered by the Seafarers' Education Service, and nine scholarships were awarded.

*Training Ship Prizes*

Prizes, to a total value of £30, offered to the training ships *Indefatigable*, *Arethusa* and *Mercury* for the boy in each ship who in the opinion of his officers would make the best sailor, were awarded to Sydney John Hawke of *Indefatigable* (£10), Alan Walter Hilliard and Michael Ralph Bishop of *Arethusa* (£5 each) and Eric John Belsey of *Mercury* (£10). The *Mercury* has now been re-included in these offers after a lapse of thirteen years which began with the war. The silver medal offered as a navigation prize in the South African Nautical College *General Botha* was awarded to P. A. Wijnberg.

Prizes offered during the year in connection with the following were not awarded:

*Deed of Professional Merit*

Three submissions were made in connection with the offer of an award of £50 for a deed of outstanding professional merit performed by a member of the British mercantile marine between October, 1951 and September, 1952. The Judges, however, felt unable to recommend any of the submissions for the award.

*Extra Master's Certificate Examination*

No medal was awarded in 1952 in connection with the Board of Trade Extra Master's Certificate Examination as there was no candidate eligible.

#### XIV. FILM EVENINGS

The Film Evenings which were introduced as an experiment two sessions ago have now become an established institution, and during the past session an extremely successful series has been held. Five programmes have been shown and the attendances have been consistently good, the hall being filled to capacity on two occasions. The Society has been fortunate in having the assistance of Sir Stephen Tallents, Mr. Paul Rotha and, in several cases, the directors of the films shown, to introduce the programmes.

Among the films included in the programmes have been *The Undefeated*, *A Case for Handling*, *The White Continent*, *Rig 20*, *Epaves*, *Oil for the Twentieth Century*, *Le Mans 1952*, *Daybreak in Udi*, and the last Evening, on Wednesday, May 20th, was devoted to a showing of the original uncut version of Flaherty's famous film, *Louisiana Story*, which has seldom been seen in this country.

*XV. LIBRARY*

Although the Council would like to see a still greater use being made by Fellows of the facilities provided by the Library there has, during the Session, been a marked increase in the number of books obtained for Fellows from other sources and a smaller increase in borrowing from the Society's own collection.

The collection itself continues to be enlarged and reorganized. The work of repairing and preserving the Society's early records is progressing and the remarkable collection of drawings submitted in the Society's earlier competitions is now in a condition in which the drawings may safely be studied. Indices to some of the MS. material are now being prepared and the collection of eighteenth century encyclopædias and dictionaries has been increased, as well as the collection of books dealing with aspects of the Society's history and books on the industrial arts.

A number of generous gifts have been received during the Session.

*XVI. SOCIETY'S CHRISTMAS CARD*

Another post-war innovation which is becoming a well-established practice is the publication of a Christmas card for the use of Fellows. Such cards are not, of course, intended to compete with the ordinary commercial product but to have some distinctive quality linking them with the Society—a feature particularly appreciated by overseas Fellows.

The subject of the 1952 Christmas card, a reproduction of a drawing done at the age of fifteen by Mary Moser (later one of the founder-members of the Royal Academy), and submitted for the Society's Competition in 1759, proved very popular, and 13,000 cards were sold.

*XVII. FELLOWSHIP*

The number of Fellows on the roll after the June meeting of the Council was 5,825, an increase of 101 over the figure at the same time last year.

Thus the continued record of growth which the Council have been able uninterruptedly to report during the past ten years has been maintained. This year, however, the increase has been smaller than for some years owing, in part, unhappily, to the abnormal number of deaths during the past winter. Moreover, an increased membership is bound to involve a greater number of losses from all causes, which means that a greater number of new elections is needed merely to maintain the existing level. In these present days of difficulty this means an even greater effort, but the forthcoming centenary provides both an inspiration and an opportunity for the recruitment of suitable candidates. It is hoped that all Fellows will make a special endeavour to take advantage of this occasion to support the Society's work.

## XVIII. OBITUARY

The Council record with regret the deaths of a number of Fellows during the past year, among whom were six past members of the Council of the Society. These were Sir Henry Thomas, who had been Principal Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum; Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck; T. C. Dugdale, the portrait painter; Lord Broughshane; Captain A. H. Ryley, former Chairman of the Thomas Gray Memorial Trust Committee, and Lord Aberconway. Another deceased Fellow, Vernon W. Davies, had for some time been Acting Secretary of the Society during the war.

Other Fellows whose deaths have been reported in the *Journal* were: Sir Montague Burton, Sir William Clark, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Major G. K. Field, Sir James French, The Right Rev. C. D. Horsley, J. W. Topham Vinall and the Earl of Cromer.

## XIX. HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

The Council have felt for some time that it would be desirable to increase the number of Honorary Corresponding Members so that the Society and its interests should be made better known overseas, and it has therefore been decided to make new appointments from time to time as circumstances permit.

At present there are six Honorary Corresponding Members—in Australia, Canada, France, India, South Africa and Sweden. The following are their names and addresses:

Colonel Nicholas T. Belaiew, C.B., 1, Rond-point Bugeaud, Paris 16, France.

Colonel Walter James Brown, V.D., LL.M., J.P., 1006, Wellington Street, London, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. John Waterston Higgerty, M.P., P.O. 6612, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr. Algernon Sheppard Lindsay, J.P., F.S.E. (Civ. & Mech.), A.M.I.E. (Aust.), M.Soc.C.E. (France), 96, Catherine Street, Leichhardt, N.S.W., Australia.

Mr. William Mitchell, c/o Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta, India.

Mr. Sven Erik Skawonius, Riddargatan 78, Stockholm, Sweden.

## XX. FINANCE

In the last Annual Report it was pointed out that although the deficit of £9,875 which was shown in the accounts for 1951 was attributable largely to special expenditure in connection with the Festival of Britain, general administrative expenses and still more the cost of paper and printing had risen so seriously

that a considerable deficit was also to be expected in 1952. In view of this it was decided to make a small all-round increase in the fees charged to examination candidates and to ask the Society at the last Annual General Meeting to amend the Bye-laws so as to increase the subscription and life composition fees and to introduce a registration fee for Fellows elected after that meeting. It was realized that remedial measures could not come into full effect during 1952, and in consequence the accounts show a deficit of £2,067. Owing, however, to various economies, to a fall in the cost of paper, and to the absence of large special items of expenditure, this figure represents less than half the deficit that had at one time been anticipated. It is hoped that the steps which have been taken will come into full effect this year and will prove to have met at least the immediate problem. The position will, however, be watched with great vigilance by the Society's Council, and calls for the continued financial support of its Fellows.

### XXI. SOCIETY'S TRUST FUNDS

A complete overhaul of the Society's numerous Trust Funds has been carried out by the Finance & General Purposes Committee with the assistance of the Society's solicitors, and the results have been incorporated in a report adopted by the Council. As a result, the Council has set up a small permanent Board to supervise the administration of the Trusts and to secure the closest possible adherence to their original terms.

### XXII. NEW COUNCIL

The Vice-Presidents retiring under the Bye-laws are: Professor E. N. da C. Andrade; Mr. F. H. Andrews; Professor E. C. Dodds, and Mr. Hugh Lyon. In their place the Council have put forward the names of Dame Caroline Haslett; Lord Nathan; Sir Andrew Rowell, and Mr. J. G. Wilson.

The following Ordinary Members of Council retire under the Bye-laws: Dame Caroline Haslett; Sir Andrew Rowell; Mr. L. A. Terry, and Mr. J. G. Wilson. To fill these vacancies the Council recommend Mr. F. H. Andrews; Professor A. E. Richardson; Sir Stephen Tallents, and Sir Griffith Williams.

### XXIII. STANDING COMMITTEES

A list of those appointed to serve on the various Standing Committees was published on pages 73-76 of the *Journal* for December 12th, 1952.

### XXIV. PAPERS AND LECTURES

As is shown by the lists which follow, the lecture programme for the Session has comprised a wide variety of interesting and topical subjects expounded by those

best equipped to deal with them. On the whole the meetings have been excellently attended, and another encouraging feature of the Session has been the quality and comprehensiveness of the discussions after several of the papers dealing with the more controversial topics.

#### A. ORDINARY MEETINGS

Three papers with a bearing on the Coronation were included in the programme: "Royal Portraits in Effigy: some new discoveries in Westminster Abbey", "Buckingham Palace" and "The Great Seal of England".

The two first-named papers were published together in the *Journal* as a special Coronation issue.

As is recorded elsewhere in this Report, another special feature of the Session was the delivery of the first Alfred Bossom Lecture in December.

##### *Chairman's Inaugural Address*

THE CENTENARY OF THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL: A UNIQUE RECORD IN PRINT.

*E. Munro Runtz* (page 4)

##### *Trueman Wood Lecture*

TRAINING FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. *Sir Richard Southwell* (13th May)

##### *Peter Le Neve Foster Lecture*

A CENTURY OF PHOTOGRAPHY. *I. D. Wratten* (page 259)

##### *Cadman Memorial Lecture*

IMPROVING COAL PRODUCTION. *E. H. Browne* (page 564)

##### *Pope Memorial Lecture*

THE SCIENTIST'S PLACE IN THE SERVICES. *Dr. O. H. Wansbrough-Jones*  
(29th April)

##### *Alfred Bossom Lecture*

CHEAPER BUILDING: THE CONTRIBUTION OF MODULAR CO-ORDINATION.  
*M. Hartland Thomas* (page 98)

##### *Fernhurst Lecture*

PLANT HORMONES. *Professor S. C. Harland* (page 298)

##### *Selwyn Brinton Lecture*

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE GARDENS. *G. A. Jellicoe* (page 175)

##### *Papers*

THE SCIENCE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. *Dr. E. G. Richardson* (page 56)

100 YEARS OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. *Sir Leigh Ashton* (page 79)

RAW MATERIALS FOR PAPER. *G. F. Underhay* (page 153)

USE AND ABUSE OF FUELS. *W. E. P. Johnson* (page 236)

BRITISH INLAND WATERWAYS TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. *Robert Aickman*  
(page 278)

THE HIGH PADDINGTON SCHEME. *Sergei Kadleigh* (page 331)

A REFORMED CALENDAR. *Lord Merthyr* (page 356)

INCREASING BEEF AND MILK PRODUCTION. *W. A. Stewart and W. R. Trehan*  
(page 395)

ROYAL PORTRAITS IN EFFIGY: SOME NEW DISCOVERIES IN WESTMINSTER  
ABBEY. *R. P. Howgrave-Graham* (page 465)

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. *H. Clifford Smith* (page 451)

THE ASSESSMENT OF SUITABILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT. *Dr. C. B. Frisby*  
(4th March)

THE CONTEMPORARY ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS. *H. A. R. Binney*  
(18th March)

THE COLLECTION OF FOLKLORE IN ENGLAND. *Peter Opie* (25th March)

MATERIALS HANDLING AND PROCESSING—PAST AND PRESENT. *L. Landon  
Goodman* (15th April)

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. *Sir Hilary Jenkinson* (page 550)

#### B. COMMONWEALTH SECTION

Eleven papers and lectures were delivered to the Commonwealth Section during the Session. Two of the meetings were particularly notable and might be singled out for special mention.

On the 14th May, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, honoured the Society by attending the meeting arranged to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes at which a paper was read by Viscountess Milner. On 8th January Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and a Fellow of the Society, who was then in England to attend the Conferences of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and on Central African Federation, gave an address on developments in Southern Rhodesia.

#### *Sir George Birdwood Memorial Lecture*

THE STORY OF THE INDIAN ARMY. *Lt.-Col. Lord Birdwood* (page 44)

#### *Thomas Holland Memorial Lecture*

COLONIAL UNIVERSITIES TO-DAY. *Walter Adams* (23rd April)

#### *Henry Morley Lecture*

NEW ZEALAND'S PLACE IN WORLD TRADE. *D. P. Taylor* (12th February)

#### *Papers*

THE EXPANSION OF FISHERIES IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE. *Dr. C. F. Hickling*  
(page 135)

AUSTRALIAN GOLD. *Dr. J. A. Dunn* (page 319)

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA. *Sir Godfrey Huggins* (8th January)

TSETSE FLY CONTROL. *Dr. K. R. S. Morris* (24th February)

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SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. *Professor Raymond W. Firth*  
(12th March)

MAKING FILMS IN AND FOR THE COLONIES. *W. Sellers* (24th March)

THE KEMANO-KITIMAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT. *F. L. Lawton*  
(27th March)

CECIL RHODES. *The Viscountess Milner* (page 602)

#### C. CANTOR LECTURES

The following courses were delivered during last Session:

MICROBIOLOGY. *Dr. P. W. Brian* (page 194)

THE SAFETY FACTOR IN CONSTRUCTION:

Stresses and the Theory of Structures. *G. Anthony Gardner* (page 419)

Faults and Improvements in Metals. *Professor F. C. Thompson* (page 431)

THE NOVEL:

The Novelist's Task. *Dennis Wheatley* (27th April)

The Function of the Publisher. *Michael Joseph* (4th May)

The Bookseller and the Reading Public. *Christina Foyle* (11th May)

#### D. DR. MANN JUVENILE LECTURES

Two Juvenile Lectures were given during the Christmas holidays as follows:

SOME BRITISH BIRDS OF PREY. *Lt.-Col. David Wolfe-Murray* ("Fish Hawk")  
(page 121)

PHOTOGRAPHY AND ITS USES. *Dr. D. A. Spencer* (page 145)

#### XXV. MEDALS FOR PAPERS

The Council have awarded Silver Medals for the session 1952-53 to the following lecturers:

*For Papers read at Ordinary Meetings*

Sir Leigh Ashton, F.S.A.

R. P. Howgrave-Graham, F.S.A., M.I.E.E.

Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.

Sergei Kadleigh, A.R.I.B.A.

The Right Hon. Lord Merthyr, T.D.

Peter Opie.

*For Papers read at meetings of the Commonwealth Section*

Professor Raymond W. Firth, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A.

The Right Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins, C.H., K.C.M.G.

F. L. Lawton, P.Eng.

The Viscountess Milner.

THE CHAIRMAN: In proposing the adoption of this Report, I should like to refer briefly to some of the main events of the past year. Apart from the glorious Coronation of our former President, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II—now our Patron—I think the past year may be regarded as a prelude to our coming bi-centenary, to the celebration of which much thought has been given. When you read in the *Journal* what has been arranged, I hope you will be satisfied and give your Society the support it deserves.

The past year has indeed been eventful, for we have been fortunate in having had the honour of acceptance of our Presidency by His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh.

We have also been honoured by the presence of that gracious Lady, Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, who attended the meeting of the Commonwealth Section at which a paper was read by The Viscountess Milner upon the life of Cecil Rhodes to mark the centenary of his birth. Her Majesty stayed for nearly an hour after the paper. When the Queen was proceeding to her car she noticed, as she stepped into the street, three Southern Rhodesian soldiers standing in the crowd; she talked to them and posed on the pavement while they took her photograph—a kindness typical of the Royal Family.

Much time has been given to consideration of the Society's Trust Funds, and it is hoped that in the result your Council has a much clearer view of these responsibilities and the effective use that may be made of the funds.

In this connection your Council decided to provide a forum for discussion on the Report of Lord Nathan's Committee on Charitable Trusts over which Sir Dingwall Bateson, President of the Law Society, presided. An interesting debate took place and it was agreed that the meeting was successful.

Our Bursaries Competitions continue to increase in number of entries, in scope and in financial rewards and I will take this opportunity to thank all those manufacturers who so kindly give monetary support. I believe that the Bursaries are indeed a help to those who intend to devote their life's work to art in industry, for they provide the successful competitors with opportunities to travel abroad as well as to study in this country.

In conclusion, I must refer to the increasing success of our film evenings, which are arranged under Mr. Luckhurst's guidance. We have enjoyed many interesting films, not least the uncut version of *Louisiana Story*, which was specially sent to us from America by the kindly help of Mrs. Flaherty, the producer's widow, and Mr. Oliver Lawson Dick.

I formally move the adoption of the Annual Report for 1952-53.

*Sir Ernest Goodale having formally seconded the adoption of the Report, the motion that the Report be adopted was put to the meeting and carried nem. con.*

*The Chairman then called on Dr. R. W. Holland, the Senior Treasurer, to move the adoption of the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1952.*

DR. HOLLAND: Some matters have been mentioned already in the Report, and the position I think is quite clear from the Accounts which you will find on



page 542 and the following pages of the issue of the *Journal* for the 26th June. You will see there that there is a loss on the year's working of £2,067. Compared with last year, if comparisons are possible, the loss is somewhere about £1,000 more. Last year you will remember that the loss was, as indicated in the Accounts, in the neighbourhood of £9,800. But £8,800 of that was due to the holding of The Exhibition of Exhibitions, and the actual loss on the normal working of the Society was £1,067; so that this year we are down a further £1,058.

But if you examine the Accounts carefully, you will see half-way down, on page 544, that the Examinations Department suffered a loss of about £2,800. That loss we realized would occur, and your Finance Committee and Council made provision that it should not occur again by raising the fees. But as fees for examinations cannot be raised immediately—notice must be given—the effect has not been felt in this year's Accounts.

The Council also raised the subscription; and you will see in your Accounts that there was £233 received for registration fees. That means also an additional £233 on increased subscriptions, and that £466 goes very far to make the actual working excess of income over expenditure of about £800, which you will see if you take away the loss which the Examinations Department actually incurred. You will find that that, coupled with some small economies, has put the Society really on a better footing. We hope that next year we shall be able to say that we have income equalling expenditure. But do not be too eager to accept that view, because next year we have the bi-centenary, and we must spend something on that. Consequently our efforts to make both ends meet may fail again next year. But we are on fairly good ground.

I have great pleasure in proposing that the Accounts as published in the *Journal* be received and adopted.

*Major H. W. Cadman having formally seconded the motion, questions were then invited from the meeting.*

MR. PERCY SCHWARZSCHILD: I should like to suggest to the Finance Committee that they should give consideration—perhaps they intend to do so—as soon as possible to the question of selling some of the comparatively short-dated securities and to re-investing the net proceeds in the purchase of those of similar nature with longer dates. This would give the Society an increased income of a modest amount, and a considerable increase when the redemption falls due. This is a policy which I suggest we would be wise to consider at the earliest possible moment. I am not recommending a change in the type of security, but to similar securities of a longer date.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I will put the suggestion to the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

*The motion that the Accounts be adopted was then put to the meeting and carried nem. con.*

*The list of nominations having been exhibited in the Library in accordance with the Bye-laws, and no additional nominations having been made, the Chairman called on the Secretary to announce the new Council for 1953-54, which was done as follows:*

## PRESIDENT

His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS

Sir Frank Brown, C.I.E.  
 \*Sir Atul Chatterjee, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.  
 \*Sir Edward Crowe, K.C.M.G.  
 Sir John Forsdyke, K.C.B.  
 Peter A. Le Neve Foster  
 John Gloag, Hon.A.R.I.B.A.  
 Sir Ernest Goodale, C.B.E., M.C.  
*Dame Caroline Haslett, D.B.E.,*  
*Companion I.E.E.*  
 Lord Horder, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.  
 \*G. K. Menzies, C.B.E., M.A.  
 F. A. Mercer  
 \*John A. Milne, C.B.E.  
*Lord Nathan, P.C., T.D., D.L., J.P.*  
*The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O.*  
 E. M. Rich, C.B.E., F.C.G.I., B.Sc.  
 A. R. N. Roberts  
*Sir Andrew Rowell, M.A., F.I.A.*  
 E. Munro Runtz, F.R.I.C.S.  
 Sir Harold Saunders, F.C.G.I.,  
 B.Sc.(Eng.)  
 Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, K.B.E.,  
 C.M.G., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.  
 Sir John Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.,  
 F.R.S.  
 William Will, C.B.E.  
*John G. Wilson, C.B.E.*  
 Sir John Woodhead, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

## ORDINARY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

*F. H. Andrews, O.B.E.*  
 Sir Alfred Bossom, F.R.I.B.A., M.P.  
 Captain L. G. Garbett, C.B.E.,  
 R.N. (Retd.)  
 A. C. Hartley, C.B.E., B.Sc., F.C.G.I.,  
 M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.  
 Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.  
 Sir William Ogg, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.  
*Professor A. E. Richardson, R.A.,*  
*F.R.I.B.A.*  
 Gordon Russell, C.B.E., M.C., R.D.I.  
 Professor L. Dudley Stamp, C.B.E.,  
 D.Lit., D.Sc.  
*Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B.,*  
*C.B.E.*  
*Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B.*  
 Miss Anna Zinkeisen, R.O.I., R.D.I.

## ORDINARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL

(*Ex Officio*)

*Sir Francis Meynell, R.D.I. (Master of*  
*the Faculty of R.D.I.)*

## TREASURERS

Robert W. Holland, O.B.E., M.A.,  
 M.Sc., LL.D.  
 Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

\* Indicates President's Nominee.

Names in italics are of Fellows newly appointed to their present offices.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is now my pleasant task to move a vote of thanks to our loyal staff for their work.

This is no formality, but a genuine expression of thanks from my Council for the support they have received, not only in assiduity for the task in hand, but for many fertile suggestions for the general good of the Society. I will only refer by name to Mr. Luckhurst, our Secretary, who is training to become an Admirable Crichton, and to Mr. Samson, our Chief Clerk to Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Ivens, our Examinations Officer and Adviser, and to Mr. Nicholls,

1953  
with  
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10TH JULY 1953

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

the manager of our Printing Department. Under these senior officials works a staff whose enthusiasm and attention to duty is admirable.

*The vote of thanks was carried unanimously.*

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, may I thank you very much indeed for those kind words. On these occasions the Chairman of the Council very kindly renews his expression of confidence in the staff, and we take it as an opportunity publicly to repeat our vows of loyalty to the Council—loyalty which we are only too happy to maintain. It does also give me an opportunity to acknowledge what I as much as the Council owe to my colleagues on the staff. They are a wonderful team. It is very commonplace to speak of the "team spirit", but it most certainly does exist in a remarkable degree in this Society. It exists in the Council, if I may say so, and it exists in the staff; and I think there are few staffs who so readily rally together in an emergency.

SIR ERNEST GOODALE: It is the privilege of the immediate past Chairman to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman of Council for his work in that office during the past year. I do so to-day with genuine pleasure because your Chairman has distinguished himself during his term of office.

He has brought to our deliberations an active mind and an efficiency which have greatly assisted the Society and we have been extremely fortunate in having Mr. Runtz in the Chair to guide us during the last twelve months.

I think our Chairman has created something of a record in his devoted attendance at the Ordinary and Commonwealth meetings of the Society, and at the meetings of its Council and Committees. We owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

I said your Chairman had distinguished himself. He has done so, not only in relation to the strict duties of his office, but also in persuading a very charming lady to become his wife. In marrying Mr. Runtz, Lady Holland has also achieved the distinction of being the wife of two Chairmen of Council of the Society. We congratulate them both, and sincerely thank Mr. Runtz for his Chairmanship during the past year.

*The vote of thanks was carried unanimously.*

THE CHAIRMAN: I am very grateful to you indeed for your kind remarks about my wife and myself. I need hardly say that, but for the wonderful support that has been given me by the Council as a whole, I could not possibly have hoped to do the job in a satisfactory manner at all. Thank you very much.

*The meeting then ended and tea was served in the library.*

# CECIL RHODES

*A paper by*

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNTESS MILNER*

*read in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth,  
The Queen Mother, at a meeting of the Commonwealth  
Section, on Thursday, 14th May, 1953, with the  
Right Honble. Lord Altrincham, P.C., K.C.M.G.,  
K.C.V.O., in the Chair*

We are met here to-day to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes, one of the greatest men of the great Victorian age. I feel very much honoured at being chosen to speak about him to so illustrious an audience. I hope I shall not weary you and that I may be able to say something which will bring the founder of Rhodesia before you.

Cecil John Rhodes was the fifth son of the Reverend Francis William Rhodes and his second wife Louisa Peacock. He was born on 5th July, 1853, at a house in Bishops Stortford, which is now a Museum dedicated to his memory. He died in South Africa on 26th March, 1902.

Rhodes himself related the story of how, after a long family discussion about his future, he was told he was to join his brother Herbert in Natal. "I could not sleep when I went to bed that night and so I went and found the map of Africa and spent the night poring over it. When I had finished, Africa was in my blood".

The life lived by young Rhodes in Natal, farming, where after an ardent struggle he succeeded in growing cotton in a place where no cotton had been grown before, toughened him and accustomed him to earn his success; during the rest of his life he remembered this lesson and when he was up against apparently insuperable difficulties either in Kimberley or elsewhere he would say: "They told me I couldn't grow cotton", and would go on with the task. A countryman, he liked making things grow; a ruling spirit, he liked making them grow in difficult soil. He liked the work on the land, he liked the people, both white and black, and he revelled in the air, the scenery and unlimited hopefulness. But he saw that there was no great success to be made out of such collar-work as cotton growing in Natal. His brother Herbert had left and gone in pursuit of diamonds to the part of the world that is now called Kimberley. There Cecil followed.

Kimberley, the well-laid-out town, did not begin to exist until the untidy boy who arrived there from Natal in 1872 began to build it several years later. When he first went there it was a disorderly heap of carts, tents, shacks, pulleys, ropes, sorting tables and hundreds of white men, working in the open air, attended by more hundreds of blacks, each group with a small claim out of which they hoped to make their fortunes.



*Reproduced from My Picture Gallery, by Viscountess Milner. Murray  
Cecil Rhodes, from a drawing by Mortimer Menpes*

The first diamonds had been found in 1867 on the banks and bed of the river Vaal. A child brought home a pocketful of stones and his mother noticed one bright crystal. She gave it to a neighbour who passed it to a packman, who showed it to a geologist in Grahamstown. He broke all his tools on it. Finally it was found to be a diamond. Then the search began and in March, 1869, the Star of Africa was found by a shepherd.

The Vaal river diggings were soon left and "pit" diggings were begun before Cecil Rhodes arrived in 1872. He had hesitated about leaving Natal. He believed in land, in making something grow. He did not know anything about diamonds. When he got there, Cecil Rhodes wrote to his mother about the diggings and what they looked like. He said:

Imagine a small round hill at its very highest part only 30 feet above the ground level of the surrounding country, about 180 yards broad and 120 long. All round it is a mass of white tents, and then beyond them a flat level country for miles and miles with here and there a gentle rise . . . I should like you to have a peep at the Kopje from my tent-door at the present moment. It is like an immense number of Ant-heaps covered with black ants, as thick as can be, only the Ants are human beings.

Each claim—the Rhodes' brothers had three—was 31 feet square, of which 7 feet 6 inches had to be left as a road. These roads were crumbling and irregular—the soil, said Rhodes, was like a Stilton cheese—they were the only portions of the mines at their original ground level. Accidents were frequent, mules, carts and men sometimes rolling to the bottom. The great question too was how could they be worked, for they were full of diamonds. Rhodes' letters to his mother tell her all about it and tell her too about values. He thinks that "Herbert's fortune is made" and adds that, for himself, he averages £100 a week. In 1873 he felt he had made enough to enable him to go to Oxford. £100 a week sounds as if it could soon bring wealth, but living was very expensive at the back of beyond, even water had to be bought at 3d. a bucket and vegetables were as dear as jewels.

Rhodes tried first for University College, but when he told the Master of University that he did not mean to read for honours, he was told that he was not acceptable. "Oriental College" it was said, "might be less particular", so to Oriental he went and his statue may be seen there to-day. And now began the strangest life: Oxford and diamond-digging combined, for he kept his Terms—when he could—but worked in between at his mines. It was during those years that he made his plans for the mines, and for Africa, and yet during those years he lived the ordinary undergraduate's life. He took his degree in 1881. That year he became Member for Barkley West, a South African Constituency whose voters were Dutch pastoralists.

#### OXFORD

In 1873 at Oxford Ruskin was Slade Professor of Art and this affected the whole university. Very few of the men up at Oxford in the years Rhodes was there, when Ruskin was giving his lectures in the Sheldonian because no other hall was big enough, could have resisted his call to work. The call sent them off road-making to Hinksey; but Rhodes took the Ruskin doctrine to his heart:

This is what England must do or perish . . . She must found Colonies as fast as she can and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men, seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on and there teaching these her Colonists that their chief aim is to advance the power of England by land and sea.

That commandment fell into the receptive ear and devout mind of Cecil Rhodes, who had seen hundreds of thousands of acres of fruitful waste land in the sun-washed spaces of South Africa.

He never forgot these words and to the end of his life dreamed of homes and yet more homes for the English in Africa—"the only Continent still left open to

Colonization", as he said. And in South Africa he met with a like-minded man older than himself, Robert Southey, who had been sent by the Cape Government to the new diggings to bring them into some sort of order. The Rhodes brothers must have known him and he, on his side, cannot have failed to recognize the quality in the tall fair delicate-looking boy that Cecil Rhodes then was.

So at Kimberley as well as at Oxford the same keynote was sounding. Ruskin was saying: "There is a destiny now possible to us, the highest ever set before a nation . . . ." And Southey was saying: "Colonize the North".

We must remember too, that at this time Disraeli was Prime Minister of England, that he bought the Suez Canal shares, and that in 1877 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

Rhodes was tuned to this pitch, he wanted an African Empire. But he knew that Empires are not won by dreaming. Money, a great deal of money, would be required. He saw his way to the accomplishment of his dreams through a diamond fortune. He set to work to get it.

## DE BEERS

Step by step, with infinite toil and very much helped by the prominence he soon achieved in Parliament, Rhodes acquired a supreme position in the diamond mines. Helped by the financial genius of Beit and reaching—through Beit—the London and Paris Financial Houses, he worked into a position of control. Finally only one man stood in his way, Barnato. The last struggle was severe. It went on all night, in Jameson's Cottage, between Rhodes and Barnato as to what was to be the real aim of the New Company they had agreed to form.

Barnato wanted to go on mining and selling diamonds. Rhodes wanted Africa for England and meant the newly constituted Company to help to carry out his vast schemes.

All night Rhodes, supported by Beit, argued with Barnato, Rhodes bringing out his maps and telling his dreams. Finally Barnato was worn out and gave way. He said afterwards: "No one else could have persuaded me, but Rhodes has an extraordinary ascendancy over men, he tied me up; it is his way, you can't resist him: you *must* be with him!"

The Trust Deed for the New Company was as wide as a church door. De Beers could not only mine in any part of the world; it could lend money in Africa or elsewhere, could become a Water or Land Company, or indeed anything. Its powers of action were unlimited. Rhodes thus got his instrument of Empire in 1888. But he attended scrupulously to the shareholder's interests and above all to the interests of the 2,000 white and 20,000 black workers who served the mines. He built and beautified their homes, and made the prosperous town of Kimberley a very English town. He took his shareholders into his confidence; speaking to them in 1900, just after the siege of Kimberley, he said: "For my own part, when the policy of this Corporation is challenged, I always feel that it is no small thing to be able to say that it has devoted its wealth to other things besides the expansion of luxury".



## NATIVES

In reading the story of Rhodes in Africa one is struck by his liking for and power of sympathy with the natives. He never forgot any native's face, just as he always remembered every white face. As a boy, on his cotton farm he used to lend his natives money when they were hard up. "They always come back to work it off", he said: "lending to them is safer than the Bank of England." As he was in Natal so he was in the diamond fields where he had to organize and control over 20,000 natives of different tribes. He understood and liked the African peoples and they understood and liked him. When he became a member of the Cape Colony Parliament, in 1881, his early speeches were about native affairs. There was war at that time between Cape Colony and Basutoland and the Cape was getting the worst of it. Rhodes thought the Cape policy in Basutoland quite unjustified and said so. He thought native questions very important and generally very much misunderstood by a section of the white people, and that the Colonists ought to show their superiority by a better understanding of these still primitive people.

"The natives are children", he said, "and we ought to do something for the minds and brains the Almighty has given them. I do not believe that they are different from ourselves." And again, he said: "We have stopped their occupation—war—and the man with nothing to do drifts to the canteen".

It was during the Cape-Basuto War, 1881-2, that General Gordon was called in to help settle matters. He and Rhodes met and became friends, intimates, so that when Gordon was sent on his last journey to Khartoum, where he was besieged and murdered, he telegraphed to Rhodes to come and join him. "Come with me", he said, "there are not many people to whom I would make this offer." Rhodes was tempted to go but he had his own work at the other end of Africa. When the news came of Gordon's death—and I could never tell you what an impression that news made—I can just remember it—Rhodes said: "I wish I had been with him".

What these two great men had in common was an understanding of natives, whether they were primitive barbarians, as were the tribes of South Africa and the Soudan in the 'eighties of last century, or the more sophisticated people of high culture in Egypt. Gordon and Rhodes—and in some degree Kitchener—could do anything with natives. They had a sixth sense about them. But none of them was a sentimentalist. In the whole of Rhodes' speeches and acts of administration he speaks without illusion about black men. In Cape Colony he fought and beat the Dutch over the liquor which they made and which he forbade to natives at the mines. He promoted the compound system at Kimberley by which natives—while they are mining—are segregated and thus prevented from smuggling diamonds out. He was howled at by English people at home for doing this, but the mines would have had to be closed without this organization.

When he was Prime Minister of Cape Colony, he passed a wise Act, the *Glen Grey Act*, which gives natives their own territory with power to rule in it



and forbids white men to settle there. But he would not for a moment have expected the tribes, settled in their own land, to begin unaided to cultivate and irrigate and do all the things it has taken Europeans two thousand years to learn to do. Reading, as I have been doing, the published sayings of Rhodes, I have everywhere found wisdom and tolerance towards natives and a keen appreciation of what is due from us to the race that is only just beginning its history. For Rhodes believed profoundly in his own countrymen and their mission to bring order and good government to the world. He wrote about the English that they were "the greatest people the world has seen, but", he added, that their "fault is that they do not know their strength and their greatness and their destiny".

#### IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

In 1890 Rhodes became Prime Minister of Cape Colony and he at once got going with schemes for increasing inter-Empire trade. On his first visit to London after his Premiership he saw Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister. He told the story himself:

I said, if you wish to retain the sentiment of the Colonies you must consider day by day, day by day, how you can give the people there some commercial advantage. I told him we had once had an arrangement so far as our wine was concerned which induced the English to buy our wine. Since the abolition of the preferential duty, we had lost the English market. I said that the greatest tie England could make with Cape Colony would be to go back to the old system.

Rhodes also went to see Mr. Gladstone during his Premiership; and spoke to him about the Colonies and about the necessity for further British expansion. Mr. Gladstone said: "Mr. Rhodes, we have enough, our obligations are too great; and, apart from the question of increasing our obligations in every part of the world, what advantage to the English race do you see in the acquisition of fresh territory?"

I replied to Mr. Gladstone that the practical reason for the further acquisition of territory was, that every Power in the world, including our kinsmen the Americans, as soon as they took new territory, placed tariffs against British goods.

Mr. Gladstone replied . . . that he thought that in the end the principles of Free Trade would prevail. I replied, "Mr. Gladstone, I should like to think so. You will find that as each new country is taken up, the possessing Power will put on a prohibitive tariff against you . . . if the markets of the world are shut to us where shall we be?"

Mr. Gladstone still replied that he believed in the ultimate success of "Free Trade principles".

And telling the story Mr. Rhodes added that in making the constitution for Rhodesia he had embedded into it a clause that Great Britain should have a preferential market for her goods in Rhodesia. He had had a struggle with the Home Government over this, but he had persisted and won, and his preferential clause still stands to-day: it is called "the Rhodes Clause".

But Rhodes was not content to plough the rather stony soil of English Premiers. He wrote in 1891 to the Canadian Prime Minister and to the Prime Minister of

New South Wales. "Between us we must invent some tie with our Mother Country that will prevent separation . . . The curse is that English politicians cannot see the future".

But it was not only in matters of tariffs that Rhodes believed that the different portions of the British Empire should work together. Australia had, during the years of his Cape Premiership, a bad period. Rhodes persuaded the Government of the Cape to buy £200,000 of Victoria, and of New South Wales, stocks. He believed that such solidarity between us all was essential.

While he was making these efforts for Empire cohesion he also worked for the agricultural prosperity of Cape Colony during his five and a half years' tenure of the Premiership. He created the Ministry of Agriculture, saved the grape vine from phylloxera by importing the American beetle to destroy it. He passed the *Scab Act*, which enforced the dipping of sheep. This last was a fearful struggle, for the pastoralists of South Africa were Dutch and obstinate. Finally he went to Constantinople to see the Sultan of Turkey and got some sheep of a special Angora breed out of him to improve the wool of the Cape.

#### THE CHARTERED COMPANY

During all the years at Kimberley and since his election in 1881 to Parliament, Rhodes had kept his eyes on the North. The Kimberley mines were to be his instrument, Parliament was to be his lever and there was no time to lose.

In the 'eighties, the only people who went into the wild untamed country Rhodes meant to secure for Britain were missionaries and hunters. Between their explorations they all came to him and he learned from them about the tribes and their chiefs, about the rivers, the mountains and the climate. He was a wonderful listener. People talked to him easily.

In 1887 he heard that a powerful chief of a war-like tribe, Lobengula, was giving hunting permits. On getting this news Rhodes sent a well-known Missionary, John Moffat, to ask Lobengula to make no treaty with any power save that of the Queen. This secured, he felt he must get something more and get it soon. The fame of diamonds and gold reaches far and all sorts of white men from all sorts of countries were coming to South Africa.

Rhodes sent up a well-equipped party led by his Kimberley partner, Rudd. After many delays and adventures Rudd returned with a document—sealed with Lobengula's seal—giving Rudd and his party a mineral concession over all Mashonaland.

This Rudd concession was forwarded to the Colonial Office with a recommendation from Sir Hercules Robinson that it should be acted on. But Lobengula was bewildered by the many offers he had, and showed signs of going back on the Rudd concession. Rhodes asked Dr. Jameson to go and see the old chief. Now Dr. Jameson was a great charmer. He could talk a bird off a tree. And Lobengula liked and trusted him. Jameson managed so well that he won from Lobengula not only a mining concession but a promise that the white men should actually occupy the country.

10TH JULY 1953

CECIL RHODES

On this the great British South African Chartered Company was founded by the Imperial Government in 1889, with full powers to govern, raise police and administer justice. This was a year after the de Beers Company had come into existence, and Rhodes put the whole financial weight of the Diamond Company behind the Chartered Company. He was a quick mover. Under his impulse a company of would-be settlers started North at once; and on 12th September, 1890, the Union Jack was broken at what is now called Salisbury.

Rhodes was happy. His countrymen were in the North, all his energy, all his money, were devoted to supporting them. He could not join them at once because he was on the eve of becoming Prime Minister of Cape Colony, but the following year he went to his country by the East Coast travelling through swamps, lion-infested forest, and through crocodile guarded rivers. The year after this the whole great country—it now covers 438,000 square miles—was given the name Rhodesia. That moment was the time of his greatest fame. It was then that an American said of him that when he stood upon the Cape peninsula his shadow fell beyond the Zambezi.

#### JOHANNESBURG

After diamonds, gold. This was found in the Transvaal. Sir Hercules Robinson, the British High Commissioner, riding in 1881 across a desolate bit of country, with Sir Graham Bower, said "If we were in Australia, Bower, wouldn't you say there was gold here?" They were actually riding over the Rand! Rhodes was one of the first to hear of the chance of gold. His Company, the Consolidated Gold Fields, was not unique, like de Beers. If it had been, if he could have spared time from his Parliamentary duties, his Kimberley, and above all his *North*, I think things on the Rand would have been different. As it was, no one was in charge of this new community.

The President of the Transvaal, Kruger, asked his neighbour, President Brand, what he was to do with all the outlanders who were coming into the Transvaal. "Make friends with them", said Brand. But making friends was what Kruger could not even consider. The great gold city, Johannesburg, therefore grew as best as it could. So bad were conditions, so widespread corruption, that Kruger's agents in Europe could not raise a loan of three millions unless he would undertake to reform his administration. The chaos grew. President Kruger spent millions on arms, and built a fort to overawe Johannesburg, importing German military experts and a tough body of men to act as police.

The Transvaal exhibited, in 1895, a perfect example of how to misgovern, and this misgovernment led to the Raid.

#### THE RAID, 1895

The story of the Jameson Raid is in all the books, but not many of the people who tell it know anything about South Africa. Yet it is hard to understand it unless we know something of the years before it occurred.

The fact is that all the interior of South Africa was colonized by Raids. The Boers, the Dutch Colonists of the Cape, went raiding on a big scale into the interior territories in 1838 and after, and they had a tremendous lot of fighting before they took the two countries, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, from their black inhabitants, who themselves had pushed out and killed off the previous natives.

But we English went about the acquisition of territory differently, with maps, boundaries and signed agreements with native chiefs, who accepted us because we protected them from others. What gave publicity to the Jameson Raid was that it was the first time we had acted outside the strict rules of international observance and because the Boer propagandists of the Cape and elsewhere saw the chance of making a great noise all over the world. Regardless of their own history and of the fact that the conditions of the Transvaal had brought about the Raid, they filled the air—and the history books—with a legend which I hope will some day be replaced by the true story.

On 28th December, 1895, Dr. Jameson, then Administrator of Rhodesia, set out from Mafeking with a small force of police to go to Johannesburg. This was by arrangement with the Johannesburgers and—Jameson believed—with the blessing of the High Commissioner. His force was stopped, after a fight at Doornkop, the Raiders were taken prisoner, the leading Johannesburgers were condemned to death and President Kruger was congratulated by the German Emperor, who landed some Marines at Delagoa Bay as a sign of sympathy. Rhodes, during this time, was in his house at Groote Schuur.

He stayed there for some days in a state of siege, beset by people who wanted him to throw the blame of the raid on Jameson. This he refused to do, and, bowing to the storm, he resigned his Premiership, though not his seat in Parliament. He also resigned his position as Managing Director of the Chartered Company and went home to face the music. Dr. Jameson was tried and sent to prison in London.

The shock of the Raid had acted as a precipitant in South Africa, dividing the heterogeneous elements of that country absolutely. In the new Colony, Rhodesia, the natives rose, some settlers and their families were killed, the Matabele joyfully began killing off the Mashona. And now came the climax of Rhodes' life. In July, 1896, six months after the Raid, he was in Rhodesia, which by that time was full of troops sent to protect the settlers. He went into the battle zone almost alone and quite unarmed. And there, shorn as he was of all his power, unable to order the movement of a policeman or a gun, he summoned the native Chiefs to meet him and by sheer force of personality made peace with them and stayed in his country long enough to ensure the peace he had made.

He went back to Cape Town after this amazing performance and was received with such enthusiasm, by both Dutch and English, that there had never before been anything like it.

"I blundered", said Rhodes, speaking of the Raid. "*How* I blundered." And that is a fact. The Raid was a greatly mismanaged affair.

10TH JULY 1953

CECIL RHODES

But nobody ever reminded the Boers that Jameson had done what they had done many times before.

It was at Oxford, in the spring of 1899, that Rhodes summed up the Raid at its true value. He was speaking at a luncheon given him by his old College, Oriel.

Sometimes in pursuing my object, the enlargement of the British Empire, and with it the cause of peace, industry and freedom, I have adopted means in removing opposition which were the rough and ready way and not the highest way to attain that object. But you must remember that in South Africa, where my work has lain, the laws of right and equity are not so fixed and established as in this country; and if I have once or twice done things which savoured rather of violence . . . you must look back to times in English history for a parallel to the state of things in South Africa . . . there have been not a few men who have done good service to the State but some of whose actions have partaken of the violence of their age . . . It is among those men that my life and work must be weighed and measured and I trust to the justice of my countrymen.

GROOTE SCHUUR

I did not know Mr. Rhodes before I went to South Africa in 1899 and I had no very clear idea of him until I was taken to lunch with him at his house, Groote Schuur. I found the place and the man both very impressive. He was a carelessly put together large man with a top knot of brown hair turning grey, and a complexion that gave notice of the heart trouble that killed him three years later. He had a face you could not look away from, with the blue eyes of a seer, and the mouth of a Roman Emperor, if you can imagine a sensitive Roman Emperor, and one with a delightful smile. He had a curious voice that ran up and down the scale, and a very individual way of expressing himself. No other imaginative man can ever have had a smaller vocabulary and he would repeat the same thing again and again: "I give you this thought", he would say, and "the thought", badly expressed in words of one syllable, was always worth attending to.

He was a thought reader, as I soon found out when I went afterwards to stay with him. But he was much too delicate and sensitive in his relations with people to take advantage of this power. Only, he would let one know in a round-about way that he had guessed what was in one's mind. He did this one Sunday to me when I was feeling rather disconsolate over the crowds to whom he daily opened his gardens. Every member of the public was at liberty to go everywhere at Groote Schuur, and one very fine Sunday I was looking gloomily at the throng in the garden and grounds, and wondering whether it was worth while battling my way through them. Mr. Rhodes looked at me and through the window at the people who were swarming all over the hillside. "Some people", he said, "like to have cows in their park. I like to have people in mine." Dear Mr. Rhodes; it was so like him.

One of the most unexpected things about him was his taste. It was perfect. He took a lot of trouble about making the rooms at Groote Schuur look their best. I have seen him walk about for an hour with a blue Delft pot under his arm trying it first here and then there.

Groote Schuur was a most amusing house to stay in, being the only real Liberty Hall I have ever come across. You got up when you liked, breakfasted when you liked, lunched any time between 1 and 2.30; no one cared whether you were there to meals or whether you were alive or dead, you had your own pony to ride and your own Cape cart and pair, which you ordered when you pleased. There was no show, no servants in livery or proper butler and no housemaids at all, only black boys upstairs and two nondescript men to wait at table. You could ask any one to any meal that you pleased, and Mr. Rhodes' motto was "don't bother"; he didn't bother and his guests didn't bother, and no one bothered at all about anything.

I do not think I ever knew of any rich man who spent his money a quarter as well and as lavishly on others as he did. He had a scale, an imperial magnificence, about his way of doing things which was unsurpassed, and withal he spent nothing on personal or exclusive luxuries.

When Mr. Rhodes was at Groote Schuur the house as well as the garden was very full of people. Every day men would come to see him. Sometimes they were people who were working on his schemes in the North. Those he always gave his best mind to, cutting through the knots of their difficulties with a trenchant "don't bother me with details". Kipling tells of one such visitor, a man who came about telegraph troubles in Central Africa where Rhodes was laying his Cape-to-Cairo line. As fast as the wires were put up they were stolen and the copper used for making native jewellery. There was one stretch of 70 miles beside a lake where no copper wire was safe. Tons of it had disappeared. Rhodes looked at the man: "You've got some sort of a lake there, haven't you? Lay it as a cable. Don't bother me with a little thing like that".

As for money, he said once to me, "I don't spend it on myself; a blue suit, a brown suit every year are all I want and I never know what money I have got".

"I've no time for that sort of thing", Rhodes would say. "There is a lot to do." And so there was and still is, not only in what he called "my country", the vast province of Rhodesia, but everywhere else.

I could talk about him for hours and yet not repeat myself, but one more story I must tell.

Mr. Rhodes had asked Lady Charles Bentinck and me to stay at Groote Schuur, and we had been there a couple of weeks when the Boers invaded Cape Colony and threatened Kimberley, Mr. Rhodes' own town that he had built up from a diggers' camp to a big well-ordered city. He had made up his mind to go there in the event of war and to help defend it, and on the late afternoon of 9th October, 1899, his Cape cart came to the door to take him to the station. We walked down the steps with him. He shook hands with us. "Now mind", he said, "I want you two to stop here in my house until I come back. I want you to take care of my house for me", and as he saw us looking at each other and hesitating to accept so wonderful an offer of hospitality: "Now I really want you to do this and if you refuse I shall think you are two very small-minded women". With that he climbed into his Cape cart, old John Cloete, his black coachman, whipped up his horses and we watched them take him down the drive.

When he came back after the relief of Kimberley he wanted a quiet home-coming, and he succeeded so well that I received him on his own doorstep quite by myself except for a group of delighted native servants.

Some time after this, he made a speech in Cape Town in which he made an appeal for people to try and get on together. To the English colonists he said that now we were winning the war they must not triumph over "these neighbours and friends". Then he turned to the Dutch, whom he had both liked and worked with. He gave them a warning: "You cannot", he said, "live on race feeling. It will not give you land for your children; it will not feed you or buy you clothes".

THE CHAIRMAN: First and foremost I want to thank Her Majesty for the honour she has done us and to express our deep appreciation for her coming here this afternoon, to do honour to Lady Milner, to the Royal Society of Arts, and above all to the great memory of Cecil Rhodes.

We all, I am sure Ma'am, desire to wish you *bon voyage* on your forthcoming voyage to Africa. You will be going to a city which it is difficult to believe only sixty-five years ago was known as "Lobengula's Kraal", and where Dr. Jameson, as Lady Milner was telling us, secured that ruler's order that the road should be opened across South Matabeleland to Salisbury. I like to remember that it was not only Dr. Jameson's diplomacy and charm which was brought to bear on that occasion, but that three of Queen Victoria's tallest Life Guards were also sent down there to show that the might and majesty of Britain were behind him.

The other part of my task is simpler still. It is to thank Lady Milner for the extraordinarily intimate, personal, humorous and vivid account which she has given us of a man whose character was not easy to describe. There are very few people living—only, I think, two or three—who can speak of him in that intimate way, and I can assure her we are all most deeply grateful for what she has done in coming here to-day.

There is only one thing I should like to add to what Lady Milner said, if you will allow me to do so for a minute: everybody remembers Rhodes' will—his seventh will—in which he founded the great Scholarships. I always remember that without the help of another very great man that Foundation would never, I am sure, have prospered as it has. When a man makes a will he has also to leave executors to carry it out, and Rhodes left the charge of his will to many trustees, of whom the senior one when he died was Lord Rosebery; but Lord Rosebery, I think, did not preside very much or very often, and the real work was done by Lord Milner, well before the First World War and after it. I know that because I worked in the latter years as secretary to the Trust under him. It was he and Sir George Parkin, the first secretary, who founded the whole great machinery for the Scholarships, the Selection Committees all over the world, the arrangements with the Oxford colleges, and it was Lord Milner's imagination finally which gave the Trust Rhodes House at Oxford. I would like to say that because Lady Milner naturally could not say it herself. Her intimate companionship with Lord Milner is yet another reason why we are deeply grateful to her for coming here this afternoon.

MR. E. MUNRO RUNTZ (Chairman of Council of the Royal Society of Arts): In seconding this vote of thanks may I express to Your Majesty on behalf of the Council, Members, and all those present this evening, our great appreciation of your gracious presence. It will be a memory treasured in the minds and archives of this Royal and ancient Society.



I know that your interest here this evening has been in essence in Lady Milner's lecture, but we cannot but claim for ourselves some reflected glory.

We are fortunate enough greatly to be honoured by having Her Majesty The Queen as Patron, and indeed, from 1947 until her Accession she was our President and has now been succeeded in that office to our great pleasure and honour by His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh.

I have great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

*The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.*

SIR SELWYN SELWYN-CLARKE, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Chairman, Commonwealth Section Committee): It falls to my privilege and honour this afternoon to propose a warm vote of thanks to our Chairman, the Right Honourable Lord Altrincham. Lord Altrincham is grandson of the late Sir Edward Deas-Thompson, at one time Colonial Secretary for New South Wales. His father was a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service. Fifty years ago he joined the editorial staff of *The Times*, and soon after became Imperial and Foreign Editor. After very gallant service in the First World War, Lord Altrincham travelled extensively as Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. So you see, from his parentage, and even in his earlier years, Lord Altrincham was closely linked with the British Commonwealth. From 1923 to 1925 he was secretary, as he has just told us, to the Rhodes Trustees, at which time the late Lord Milner was Chairman. He even saw Rhodes himself when he was up at Oxford. I suggest that all these points link our Chairman even more closely to the subject of the admirable and intensely interesting address with which Lady Milner has so enthralled us. For five years, from 1925 to 1930, Lord Altrincham held the high office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Kenya, during which period he had contact on many occasions with the Rhodesias. Lastly, among the varied and many erudite writings of which he is author Lord Altrincham wrote, *The British Commonwealth* in 1943, and a pamphlet entitled *Rhodes and Rhodesia*, reprinted from *The Round Table* more recently.

We could have found few better to take the Chair at this memorable meeting this afternoon, so greatly honoured by Her Majesty's presence, for it would have been difficult to find any other more singularly fitted to perform the task.

*The vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried with acclamation and the meeting then ended. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, who was attended by the Viscountess Hambledon, was escorted from the Lecture Hall and into the Library, where for nearly an hour she talked to Lady Milner about her paper and to a number of members of the audience. These included the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Gordon Munro, K.C.M.G., M.C., the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, Major H. K. McKee, C.B.E., M.C., the Deputy High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Mr. C. H. Torrance, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, The Right Honble. Viscount Swinton, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., D.L.*



## G E N E R A L N O T E S

## EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY

The Royal Institute of British Architects and The Royal Photographic Society, as part of its centenary celebrations, are collaborating in the preparation of an exhibition of architectural photographs of contemporary and historical subjects. One of the objects of the exhibition, which is to be shown at the Royal Institute of British Architects' Headquarters, 66, Portland Place, W.1, from 9th to 29th October, is to assist architects in different parts of the country to obtain photographs of good quality.

Entries are invited without entrance fee from both professional and amateur photographers under the following heads:

Section 1. Historical architectural subjects, (a) monochrome prints or transparencies, (b) colour prints or transparencies.

Section 2. Contemporary architectural subjects, (a) monochrome prints or transparencies, (b) colour prints or transparencies.

The closing date for entries is 24th August, 1953, and those intending to submit material are asked to write to the Secretary, The Royal Photographic Society, 16, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7, who will supply entry forms and further particulars.

## THE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR LONDON

An organization has been formed to enable business men under the age of thirty-eight to take a more extensive part in the commercial and industrial life of the country, and to act as a focal point to young business men visiting London from overseas. The aim of the Junior Chamber of Commerce is to become representative of all branches of London's commerce and industry, and to form committees to discuss their problems authoritatively.

## THE TELEVISION SOCIETY

As part of its policy of aiding the development of television technique, the Television Society has built an experimental 405-line transmitter to operate on 427 Mc/s with a peak power of 12 watts. The equipment is being installed at the Norwood Technical College, and in addition to providing a test signal for members interested in U.H.F. reception it will serve as a demonstration for students attending the television training classes in the College. The call sign is G3CTS/T, and it is expected to put a signal on the air by the end of July.

The Society also has under consideration a 625-line transmitter, which will be designed and operated in collaboration with the radio industry. This will enable commercial receivers built to continental standard to be tested under working conditions. It is not intended that either transmitter shall be operated as a commercial station.

## O B I T U A R Y

## H. L. CARRAD

We record with regret the death on June 20th of Mr. H. L. Carrad, formerly Managing Director of The Gregg Publishing Company. Mr. Carrad became a Fellow of the Society in 1936 and in that year he was co-opted on to the Examinations Committee as a representative both of the Gregg shorthand system and of the

Gregg Schools. Mr. Carrad has since served on many of the Society's Examinations Committees on which he worked energetically to promote the interests of Gregg shorthand and commercial education generally.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE SEWING-MACHINE

*From* JOHN W. WATERER, R.D.I., N.R.D., F.S.I.A., BAWDSEY, LONGDON WOOD, KESTON, KENT

The interesting extract from Volume I of the Society's *Journal*, reprinted in the issue for 26th June, suggests that the sewing-machine was a contribution to progress of exclusively American origin. It might, therefore, be of interest to record that the basic principles of the sewing-machine were patented by Thomas Saint, an Englishman, in 1790. It is believed that his machine was intended for joining boot uppers and soles; it embodied an awl to pierce a hole through which the thread was thrust by a forked needle thus forming a loop underneath which was caught by a hook. The work was moved along and the next loop was formed through the preceding one thus producing a chain-stitch which is still used in certain types of machines. There is, however, no record that Saint's machine was ever brought into use. The first practical machine was produced by a Frenchman who obtained patents in France, Britain and America. One of his improved machines was shown in the Great Exhibition but was little noticed; the inventor died, impoverished. The eye-pointed needle which, in conjunction with a reciprocating shuttle using a second thread, made possible the lock-stitch was the American contribution, invented about 1830 by Walter Hunt who, however, made no attempt to patent it until it was too late. The device was patented in England in 1841 in relation to glove-stitching machines, and in 1846 Elias Howe, working independently, patented, in the United States, an essentially similar device which was subsequently sold to an English corset manufacturer who, employing the inventor, endeavoured unsuccessfully to develop the machine here. Isaac Singer, in the United States, was more fortunate although litigation resulting from his patent of 1851 established his indebtedness to Howe.

This rather sorry story is one of those all too frequent examples of apathy which has resulted in the value of a British idea being perceived in another country before it was appreciated here.

## FROM THE JOURNAL OF 1853

VOLUME I. 15th July, 1853

### *From* Miscellanea

PAPER HOUSES.—Messrs. Bielefeld have lately erected at their works near the Staines station of the South Western railway, several very neat cottages, commodious stores, and handsome villas, the whole of which, with the exception of the framework, the doors, and the flooring, which are of wood, are composed of papier maché. It is said that these houses, which contain from four to ten rooms each, can be taken down and re-erected within six hours; and that though it is thought they will be as durable as brick, their cost will be little more than one-third. The houses are all made with hollow walls, thereby excluding damp, and affording the means for ventilation. In the East Indies, the timber can be dispensed with, and the whole constructed entirely of papier maché, which from its poisonous nature is not liable to be attacked by the white ant.

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- EGON, NICHOLAS. Some beautiful women of to-day; drawn by Nicholas Egon, introduction by Maurice Collis . . . *Putnam*, 1952.
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- HOLMES, KENNETH, and COLLINSON, HUGH. Child art grows up. *Studio publications*, 1952.
- KAUTZKY, TED. Painting trees and landscapes in water-color. *New York, Reinhold publishing corporation*, 1952.
- LESSIM, SIMON. How to be an artist. *New York, Wilfred Funk inc.*, 1952. (Presented by the author.)
- MAGIC BOOKS FROM MEXICO. With an introduction and notes on the plates by C. A. Burland. *Penguin books*, 1953.
- MERRIFIELD, Mrs. MARY PHILADELPHIA. The art of fresco painting, as practised by the old Italian and Spanish masters, with a preliminary inquiry into the nature of the colours used in fresco painting, with observations and notes . . . A new illustrated edition with an introduction by A. C. Sewter. *Alec Tiranti*, 1952.
- NEW YORK. Museum of modern art. Les fauves. [Catalogue of an exhibition.] *New York, Museum of modern art*, 1952. (Presented by Mrs. G. McCann Morley.)
- NEWICK, JOHN. Making colour prints: an approach to lino cutting. *Leicester, Dryad press*, 1952.
- POPE-HENNESSY, JOHN. Fra Angelico. *Phaidon press*, 1952.
- PORTLAND ART MUSEUM. Jacques Lipchitz: an exhibition of his sculpture and drawings, 1914-1950. [Catalogue.] *Portland, Oregon, Portland art museum*, 1950. (Presented by Mrs. G. McCann Morley.)
- ROTHENSTEIN, Sir JOHN. Modern English painters: Sickert to Smith. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 1952.
- SAN FRANCISCO. Museum of art. A. H. Maurer, 1868-1932; by Elizabeth McCausland. [With the catalogue of an exhibition.] *San Francisco, Museum of art*, 1950. (Presented by Mrs. G. McCann Morley.)
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- SEABY, PETER JOHN. The story of the English coinage. *B. A. Seaby*, 1952.
- SELTMAN, CHARLES THEODORE. A book of Greek coins. *Penguin books*, 1952.
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- BRADLEY, KENNETH. Copper venture: the discovery and development of Roan Antelope and Mufulira . . . *Mufulira copper mines ltd., and Roan Antelope copper mines ltd.*, 1952. (Presented by Mr. R. F. Podmore.)
- GORDON-BROWN, ALFRED. Pictorial art in South Africa during three centuries to 1875. *Chas. J. Saweyr*, 1952.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

- Photogrammetric mapping from air photographs: a simple explanation. *Iliffe*, 1952.  
 JONES, GEORGE ALAN. Modern applied photography. *Temple press*, 1953.

## EXHIBITIONS

- BLYTHE, SAMUEL G. Buffalo and her Pan-American exposition; *in*, The Cosmopolitan, September, 1900, pp. 506-515.  
 KIDDER, F. A. First view of the Exposition of 1900; *in*, The Cosmopolitan, July, 1900, pp. 227-240.  
 STEAD, WILLIAM T. The Paris exposition; *in*, The Cosmopolitan, August, 1900, pp. 339-360. (Presented by W. A. Woodward.)

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- LISTER, RAYMOND, *compiler*. A title-list of books on miniature painting compiled for the use of artists, collectors and connoisseurs. *Linton, Cambridge, R. Lister*, 1952. (Presented by the compiler.)  
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- CROOKS, MAXWELL. Notes on lessons on typewriting. 2nd ed. *Pitman*, 1953.  
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- CONANT, JAMES BRYANT. Science and common sense. *O.U.P.*, 1952.  
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- CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK EXPORT GROUP. Britain builds abroad: British constructional engineering in the service of world civilization, 1850-1950; a tribute to the merchant adventurer spirit in the British engineering industry. Editor Mark Joffe. *Constructional steelwork export group*, 1951. (Presented by C. S. E. G.)  
 CROWDER, CYRIL. Developments in trade union methods from the middle period of the 19th century, illustrated by reference to certain trades in the Sheffield area. June, 1952. Typescript. (Presented by the author.)  
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